REMARKS

This amendment responds to the final office action mailed January 7, 2008. In the office action the Examiner:

- rejected claims 1-90 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Barg et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,707,454).

After entry of this amendment, the pending claims are: claims 91-125. Claims 1-90 have been canceled.

Claim Amendments

With this amendment, the Applicants have added new claims 91-125 to further distinguish over the references cited by the Examiner. Support for the new claims is in the specification, including, for example, Figs. 8, 9, and 19-23 and related text.

No new matter is added.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC §102(e)

Claim 91 is directed to a computer-implemented method of visualizing a dataset in a graphical user interface. The method includes displaying two dimension levels of a hierarchical dimension in different axis shelves and forming in the visual plot window a visual plot having a first axis corresponding to one of the dimension levels associated with the first axis shelf and a second axis corresponding to one of the dimension levels associated with the second axis shelf.

An example of what is recited in claim 1 is described in the specification (e.g., page 40, line 20 – page 41, line 20 in connection with Fig. 20). Fig. 20 depicts a graphical user interface. The metadata display region of the user interface includes a multi-level hierarchical dimension "time." The "time" dimension has at least three levels, "month", "quarter", and "year". In response to user instructions, the "quarter" and "month" levels are displayed in the first axis (x-axis) shelf and the "year" level is displayed in the second axis (y-axis) shelf of the data visualization region. The visual plot is populated with 4x2 panes, each pane having a bar chart representing the respective sales within the three months of a specific quarter in a particular year.

In contrast, Barg does not teach or suggest a method of generating a visual plot of a dataset in a graphical user interface such that the first and second levels of a hierarchical dimension like the "time" dimension appear on two distinct layers or axes of a visual plot based

on user instructions, e.g., dragging and dropping different levels into different axis shelves using a mouse curser.

Barg teaches that the two levels of the product attribute, the higher level "product type" (e.g., tea) and the lower level "product" (e.g., green tea), are always associated with the same axis of a visual plot. The flowchart in Fig. 24 of Barg cited by the Examiner teaches that multiple dimensions may be combined to create a row or column axis (col. 26, lines 15-17 of Barg). But it does not disclose that two levels of the same hierarchical dimension can appear at different axes of the same visual plot with different orientations.
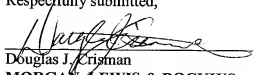
Therefore, claim 91-101 are not anticipated by Barg. Because claims 102 and 113 are respective computer program product claim and computer system claim that substantially correspond to claim 91, claims 102-112 and 113-123 are not anticipated by Barg for at least the same reasons mentioned above.

Independent claims 124 and 125 recite claim elements that are substantially similar to that of claim 91. Moreover, both claims 124 and 125 recite the feature of populating the visual plot with at least a subset of the measure data in accordance with the arrangement of the first and second axes. Therefore, claims 124 and 125 are not anticipated by Barg for at least the same reasons mentioned above.

In light of the above amendments and remarks, the Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider this application with a view towards allowance. The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at (650) 843-4000, if a telephone call could help resolve any remaining items.

Respectfully submitted,

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